METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DATA TRANSMISSION BETWEEN A PACKAGE MAILBOX AND AT LEAST ONE CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING UNIT IN A LOGISTIC SYSTEM

Description:

The invention relates to a method and a system for data transmission between a parcel compartment system and at least one central data processing unit in a logistic system for the operation of one or more parcel compartment systems.

The use of logistic systems is known for the distribution of goods. The goods to be distributed can be a wide array of products, materials and articles. Logistic systems serve to organize and monitor the distribution of the goods in question, for example, between warehouses, intermediate storage facilities, containers, vehicles, senders and recipients via various routes of transportation. The functions of logistic systems are advantageously adapted to the requirements in such a way that the distribution of the goods can be optimized, for example, in terms of the routes of the transportation, the capacity utilization, the storage periods and the data transmission.

The applicant uses logistic systems especially for the distribution of letters and goods shipments (packages, parcels), transportation receptacles, pallets and containers. Here, the appertaining logistic systems preferably serve to distribute shipments between a sender and a recipient, whereby, for example, important criteria are those having to do with the transportation speed, the use of warehouses and vehicles as well as the transmission of shipment data.

In order to operate a logistic system involving multiple users, machines and one or more logistics providers, certain information has to be transmitted to the various components of the system. This includes the notification of users about events within the logistic system as well as the communication between machines and data processing centers of the system.

In particular, the operation of parcel compartment systems for registered users by one or more transportation or delivery companies calls for a logistic system with various notification and communication routes. Such parcel compartment systems or machines are operated, for example, by a postal service provider for registered users for whom a delivery agent deposits parcels or other shipments into a compartment of the system. Drop-off as well as pick-up procedures can be carried out not only by the

postal service provider that operates the logistic system, but also by other companies that are granted access to components of the logistic system, including the filling of the parcel compartments.

After a parcel has been deposited for the user, he has to be notified to this effect. Moreover, the logistic system has to be informed, for example, whether a user has picked up his parcel. Moreover, information about the registration of new customers, customer data, pick-up deadlines and COD amounts has to be exchanged within the logistic system.

In addition to notifications of the users of the system, there also has to be communication between the parcel compartment systems and other components of the logistic system. This includes, for example, communication with data processing centers of the postal service provider that operates the parcel compartment systems.

The communication between one or more parcel compartment systems and at least one data processing center encompasses the transmission of information about certain events. These events include, for instance, drop-off and pick-up procedures by different groups of people. This communication also comprises the transmission of information that is needed for the operation of the machines. This includes, for example, filling states, user data, identification codes, compartment data and payment information.

German Utility Model 201 03 564 U1, for example, discloses a system for delivering and receiving shipments which is particularly suitable for e-commerce. The system comprises several automatic delivery machines (ADM) into which shipments are deposited and from which they are picked up. The system also comprises a LAMIS server-computer program for handling the operations of the system.

The objective of the invention is to provide a method for data transmission between a parcel compartment system and at least one central data processing unit within a logistic system for the operation of one or more parcel compartment systems that ensures effective communication between the components.

Moreover, it is the objective of the invention to provide a system for carrying out the method.

According to the invention, this objective is achieved in that events at the parcel compartment system are evaluated by means of a communication device, after which said communication device transmits function messages associated with the events to the data processing unit, whereby the data processing unit carries out the

corresponding functions and, if applicable, sends data back to the communication device of the parcel compartment system.

The objective is also achieved by a system for carrying out the method.

A description will be given below of especially preferred embodiments of method sequences of the communication procedure, which can be implemented particularly advantageously in such a logistic system comprising one or more parcel compartment systems and at least one data processing unit.

Advantages, special features and advantageous embodiments of the invention ensue from the subordinate claims and from the presentation below of preferred embodiments making reference to the figures.

The figures show the following:

Figure 1 a schematic depiction of data transmission within a logistic system for the operation of parcel compartment systems;

Figure 2 the communication sequences during the delivery of a parcel by a delivery agent without an associated payment procedure;

Figure 3 the communication sequences during the delivery of a parcel by a delivery agent with an associated payment procedure;

Figure 4 the communication sequences during the delivery of a small packet by a delivery agent;

Figure 5 the communication sequences during the delivery of a parcel by a delivery agent of a logistic provider;

Figure 6 the communication sequences during the removal of a parcel with an expired storage period by a delivery agent;

Figure 7 the communication sequences during the unscheduled removal of a parcel by a delivery agent;

Figure 8 the communication sequences during the delivery of a return parcel by a delivery agent;

Figure 9 the communication sequences during the delivery of a parcel by a B2B recipient;

Figure 10 the communication sequences during the pick-up of a parcel or small packet by a recipient without an associated payment procedure;

Figure 11 the communication sequences during the pick-up of a parcel by a recipient with an associated payment procedure;

Figure 12 the communication sequences during the pick-up of a B2B parcel by a recipient;

Figure 13 the communication sequences during the retrieval of personal data;

Figure 14 the communication sequences during the blocking of accounts;

Figure 15 the communication sequences during the time synchronization;

Figure 16 the communication sequences during the checking of the validity of profiles;

Figure 17 the communication sequences during the checking of the validity of recipient information;

Figure 18 the communication sequences during the downloading of user profiles;

Figure 19 the communication sequences during the query about the filling status of compartments by logistic providers;

Figure 20 the communication sequences during the query of request intervals.

Especially preferred embodiments of the invention will be described on the basis of the figures and description.

The invention relates to the communication sequences during the exchange of information between a parcel compartment system and at least one central data processing unit of a logistic provider. Such parcel compartment systems or machines are operated, for example, by a postal service provider for registered users for whom a delivery agent deposits parcels or other shipments into a compartment of the system. Drop-off as well as pick-up procedures can be carried out not only by the postal service provider that operates the logistic system but also by other affiliated companies that are granted access to components of the logistic system, including the filling of the parcel compartments.

The central data processing unit is designated as P24B in the drawings of the figures, whereas the parcel compartment system is marked as M. These parcel compartments of the system can have different configurations. They preferably have one or more areas for depositing shipments, whereby the areas can be configured as individual lockable compartments or as continuous elevator cages that can be positioned by a transport mechanism in front of at least one lockable opening.

Basically, the communication sequences according to the invention look like this:

1. Activities by delivery agents, customers or a timer at the parcel compartment system are events that trigger the transmission of function messages to the central data processing unit. A communication device of the parcel compartment system evaluates the events and associates them with the appertaining function messages. A function message is present, for example, in the form of an XML file that is transmitted via an *http post request*. However, other formats can also be used. In an especially preferred embodiment of the invention, the function message consists of a function name and a set of parameters.

2. The central data processing unit responds with an XML file. This XML file contains the result of the function message. The result of the function message is a status code that indicates the success or failure of the execution of the function. If the parcel compartment system expects to receive data in return, the data processing unit transmits the requested data (only if the execution of the function was successful).

3. If necessary, the parcel compartment system stores the data that is sent back by the data processing unit.

It has proven to be advantageous for the communication device of the parcel compartment system to collect events and data for later transmission to the data processing unit. Several function messages are then combined into one single request. A request can contain one or more function messages.

The following table shows examples of various user roles within a logistic system. Each user of a parcel compartment system can assume one of these roles. The role determines the access rights to the system (parcel compartment systems and central data processing unit). The system according to the invention uses role identifiers (role ID) when it provides the parcel compartment system with user profiles. The designation DPAG, which stands for Deutsche Post AG, describes an example of a provider that operates a logistic system with parcel compartment systems. The designation B2B refers to a business-to-business system in which companies have access to compartments of the parcel compartment systems of the system operator. The designation Post24 stands for an example of a central data processing unit of the operating company.

Role ID	Role
1	DPAG recipient
2	DPAG delivery agent
3	B2B recipient
4	B2B delivery agent
5	Post24 Master
6	Technician
7	Service employees (cleaning personnel, etc.)

The communication sequences between the parcel compartment systems and the central data processing unit are explained with reference to Figures 1 to 20.

The drawing in Figure 1 schematically describes the sequences within a logistic system that consists of one or more parcel compartment systems 20, each with a communication device 21, with at least the central data processing unit 30, with various delivery agents 10 and with various users 40. The users are preferably registered users of the system. The delivery agents as well as the users have access to certain areas of the parcel compartment system as a function of the determination of their specific authorization. Such instances of access are, for example, events that are evaluated by the communication device 21 of the parcel compartment system in question. The communication device associates the appertaining function messages with the events and sends them to the central data processing unit 30. In this process, it is advantageous that additional data such as status codes and request IDs are transmitted.

When the central data processing unit 30 receives the function message, an appertaining status code to confirm receipt is sent to the communication device 21. It also carries out the appertaining function and, if applicable, sends data back to the communication device. In some cases, it is necessary to provide a registered user with information about the event at the parcel compartment system. For example, if a parcel is deposited for him, the central data processing unit triggers a notification containing, for example, the location of the parcel compartment system, access codes or other information.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 2 uses arrows to describe the sequences during the delivery of a parcel to a parcel compartment system 20 (M,

machine) by a delivery agent 10 (DA, Delivery Agent) without *Cash on Delivery* (COD), that is to say, without a payment procedure associated with the delivery. The central data processing unit 30 is designated as P24B and the users/customers 40 are designated as N.

The delivery agent 10 logs in at the communication device 21 of the parcel compartment system 20 and, in this case, deposits a parcel of the system operator. Preferably, data located on the parcel is read in during this procedure. Such data includes, for example, an Identcode of the system operator that is assigned to the parcel and which is scanned in. Moreover, a CustomerID can be read in. Through this event of depositing, communication is triggered back and forth between the communication device of the parcel compartment system and the central data processing unit. The communication device 21 evaluates the event and associates a function message with it. The function message is transmitted to the central data processing unit and on this basis, the central data processing unit carries out the appropriate functions and, if applicable, sends data back to the communication device. The function messages can be transmitted individually or in batches. For example, the communication device transmits data such as the MachineID, the point in time of the depositing, the ParcelID, the parcel type, an Identcode, a CustomerID, various modes, the compartment type and the sender. Moreover, a company type can be transmitted. This is advantageous if the parcel compartment system is used by several transportation and delivery companies that have access to certain compartments of the parcel compartment system.

The central data processing unit receives the data with the function message and sends, for example, the maximum storage period back to the parcel compartment system. The latter can then store the ParcelID, the Identcode and the maximum storage period.

The communication device of the parcel compartment system requests a profile from the central data processing unit which then transmits a customer profile. This profile preferably contains at least a CustomerID, a release status, a PIN and the role of the customer. If more than one recipient is transmitted with this profile, then the parcel can be picked up by all of the specified persons. The parcel compartment system assigns the profile to the ParcelID and sends confirmation to the central data processing unit that the profile has been received. If the request for the customer profile is not successful, the communication device of the machine advantageously

attempts another request. Only once the transmission of the profile has succeeded does the communication device send a confirmation on the basis of which, at the end of the communication, the central data processing unit sends the user a notification that a parcel has been deposited.

The communication sequence in Figure 3 describes the sequences during the delivery of a parcel to a parcel compartment system by a delivery agent with *Cash on Delivery* (COD), so that a payment procedure is required in conjunction with the delivery. The sequences are basically the same as the communication for a parcel without COD and are merely augmented by the element of the COD. Here, the parcel type changes from an IdentParcel to a CODParcel and the COD is read into the parcel compartment system and stored there.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 4 describes the communication sequences during the delivery of a small packet by a delivery agent 10 without COD, whereby the small packet does not have an Identcode, so that only the CustomerID is scanned in at the parcel compartment system. The sequences are basically the same as those of a parcel according to Figure 2. They are merely augmented by the fact that the parcel type is designated as a NonIdentParcel.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 5 describes the sequences during the delivery of a B2B parcel by a delivery agent 10, whereby the parcel is deposited by an affiliated company that is not the operating company of the logistic system. For example, that logistic system could be part of a postal service company that also uses an external transportation and delivery company such as Danzas. These parcels then likewise do not necessarily have an Identcode so that only the CustomerID is scanned in at the parcel compartment system. The parcel type is likewise designated as a NonIdentParcel whereas the sequences are basically the same as for the communication pertaining to a parcel.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 6 describes the sequences during the removal of a parcel by a delivery agent 10, whereby the storage period of the parcel has expired. The delivery agent 10 logs in and requests the next parcel with an expired storage period. If the communication device 21 finds a parcel with an expired storage period in the parcel compartment system 20, it allows the delivery agent to open the compartment in question and so that the parcel can be removed. At this time, all of the data relating to this parcel and to the appertaining customer is deleted from the parcel compartment system. The communication device sends a

function message to the central data processing unit to the effect that a parcel has been removed. Then the mode is set from 1 to 2 in order to indicate that an expired parcel has been removed from the machine 20.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 7 describes the sequences during the unscheduled removal of a parcel by a delivery agent 10. Here, the storage period has not expired but rather, other circumstances require the removal of the parcel. This can be the case, for example, if the parcel could not be processed by the parcel compartment system or if repair, maintenance or cleaning work are necessary.

The delivery agent logs in, whereby the ParcelID, the compartment number, the CustomerID and/or the Identcode of the parcel are read in. He removes the parcel in question, all of the customer-related and parcel-related data is deleted and the communication device 21 sends a function message to the central data processing unit to the effect that a parcel has been removed. Then the mode is set to 3 in order to indicate that there was an unscheduled removal of a parcel from the machine.

The communication sequence in Figure 8 describes the sequence for the removal of a return parcel by a delivery agent 10. The delivery agent logs in and requests the next return parcel. If there is a return parcel in the parcel compartment system, then he opens the appropriate compartment and removes the parcel. At this time, all of the data relating to this parcel and to the appertaining customer is deleted from the machine. The communication device 21 sends a function message to the central data processing unit to the effect that a return has been removed. Then the mode is set to 4 in order to indicate that a return parcel has been removed from the machine 20.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 9 describes the sequences during the depositing of a B2B parcel (returns) by a recipient 40 (B2B recipient, B2BR). This is the case, for example, if a recipient makes use of an external transportation and delivery company that has access to a certain number of compartments of the machine. The recipient logs in with his CustomerID and places the parcel into a compartment of the parcel compartment system. The communication device 21 transmits to the central data processing unit a function message with the MachineID, the compartment type, the ParcelID, the company type, the parcel type, the CustomerID, the mode and the point in time of the placement. The parcel type is a NonIdentParcel if the parcel does not have an Identcode of the system operator (e.g. postal service provider DP) and the mode is 2.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 10 describes the sequences during the pick-up of a parcel of the system operator by a recipient 40 (DPE). The system operator can be, for example, a company such as Deutsche Post AG, so that such a recipient is designated as DPE in the figures. The recipient 40 logs in with his CustomerID and a pick-up PIN, after which the communication device 21 sends a function message to the central data processing unit in order to request a profile. As its response, the central data processing unit transmits the release status, among other things. If the release status is positive and if the CustomerID as well as the PIN are valid, the appropriate compartment can be opened and the recipient can remove his parcel. The machine 20 sends to the central data processing unit the appertaining data as well as the information that a parcel has been picked up and all of the customer-related and parcel-related data is deleted from the machine. If either the release status is negative or if the CustomerID and/or the PIN are not correct, then advantageously, the recipient is shown an error message and the compartment cannot be opened.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 11 describes the sequences during the pick-up of a parcel of the system operator by a recipient 40, whereby a payment (COD) is associated with the pick-up. The compartment holding the parcel to be picked up is only opened if the account of the recipient is approved and the payment can be made.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 12 describes the sequences during the pick-up of a B2B parcel by a recipient (B2BE). They correspond essentially to the sequences during picking up a DP parcel according to Figure 10.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 13 describes the sequences during the retrieval of personal data by the communication device 21 of the central data processing unit 30. The prerequisite for such a retrieval is that there has to be a parcel for the customer in question in the parcel compartment system. In order to retrieve the data, the communication device transmits a function message containing the MachineID and the CustomerID to the central data processing unit. The latter then sends the parcel compartment system, for example, the first name, last name, title and form of address of the customer.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 14 describes the sequences during the blocking of an account. An account can be blocked by the communication device, for example, if unauthorized activities were carried out at the user interface of

the parcel compartment system. For instance, if the wrong PIN is entered three times, as described in the figure, then the customer and his account can be blocked.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 15 describes the sequences during the time synchronization between the parcel compartment system and the central data processing unit.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 16 describes the sequences during the checking of the validity of a customer profile. Through these sequences, the communication device of the parcel compartment system is informed about the latest data such as, for example, about PIN changes or blocking/unblocking of customer accounts.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 17 describes the sequences during the checking of the validity of recipient information. Through these sequences, the communication device of the parcel compartment system is informed, for example, that a customer has appointed a substitute recipient for the pick-up once the parcel has already been deposited.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 18 describes the sequences during the downloading of a user profile and a delivery agent profile from the central data processing unit 30 to the communication device 21. Here, for example, the CustomerID, release status, PIN and role, e.g. delivery agent profiles, can be loaded into the parcel compartment system.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 19 describes the sequences during the query of the current compartment capacities for a logistic provider. Such logistic providers have a certain number of compartments of a certain size in the parcel compartment systems. With this function message, the communication device 21 is enabled to retrieve a list of the compartment capacities.

The communication sequence shown in Figure 20 describes the sequences during the query of request intervals, whereby the central data processing unit responds to a function message with the MachineID of the communication device 21, for example, with the following request intervals: time synchronization, personal data, CustomerID, ParcelID, machine profile, compartment distribution and request intervals.

The expiration of the individual time intervals, in addition to the drop-off and pick-up procedures, likewise constitutes an event that the communication device 21 of

the parcel compartment system evaluates, on the basis of which it sends a corresponding function message to the central data processing unit.

Various errors can occur during the communication between the parcel compartment system and the central data processing unit. These include especially connection errors, data processing errors or problems in executing the business logic. A function message always comprises a sending component and a receiving component. Each of these components can be a communication device 21 of a parcel compartment system 20 or a central data processing unit 30. Several function messages with parameters are preferably combined to form one single request. In order to reliably execute the communication, each request that is transmitted by a parcel compartment system or by the central data processing unit should be confirmed. It has proven to be advantageous that, as a response to a function message, a status code is sent that represents either an error code or a code for the success of the request for each function message. If the function message requires the receipt of data in return, this data can be transmitted together with the status code.

If a function message is not answered within a certain period of time, the sender has to send the request once again. In order to ensure the correct execution of repeated requests on the sender and recipient side, an unambiguous RequestID is associated with each request. This identification is sent, for instance, with the XML file. The same identification then has to be sent with the response XML file of the original recipient. The RequestID gives the sender and the recipient of a request various checking possibilities. For one thing, it can check whether the same function was requested several times. Secondly, a response can be associated with a function message.

List of reference numerals:

10	delivery agent of various logistics companies
20	parcel compartment system
21	communication device of a parcel compartment system
30	central data processing unit
40	user, customer